

Notes on Hawaiian Coleoptera (Curculionidae, Proterhinidae and Cerambycidae) and Descriptions of New Species.

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(Presented by O. H. Swezey at the meeting of Dec. 2, 1926.)

In this paper I have described three new species of weevils of the genus *Rhyncogonus*, one species of *Proterhinus* and thirteen new forms in the endemic Longicorns. The *Rhyncogonus* are all in the collection of Mr. W. M. Giffard, the others in various collections in Honolulu. I am very much indebted to the captors or possessors of these very interesting and important additions to the Hawaiian fauna for the opportunity of studying and describing them. The majority of the species are at present to be considered as great rarities, being known only from single specimens.

In the description of new species of Cerambycidae, the first paragraph in each is intended as a rather long diagnosis of the species, sufficient by itself for a quick identification of the species, and to separate it from any other at present known.

CURCULIONIDAE

In Proceedings Hawaiian Entomological Society, IV, No. 1, pp. 77-82, 1919, the late Dr. Sharp published a short but important paper on the genus *Rhyncogonus*, dealing mainly with the characters of the male genitalia and proposing that the genus should form a new tribe, *Rhyncogonini* ('*Rhyncogonides*') of *Otiorhynchidae*, on account of the peculiarity of the buccal organs. In addition to one species described as new, three or four others were indicated as likely to prove so, all these specimens being included in Mr. W. M. Giffard's collection. These undescribed specimens have recently been entrusted to me for examination and are dealt with below. I have also made some additional remarks on species previously described by myself, this being rendered necessary, as characters which previously seemed unimportant prove to be useful for distinguishing species.

As nearly all the species of which large series have been taken seem to be variable even in characters considered important, effective descriptions are not easily made. In long and full descriptions so many details will have to be qualified by "sometimes," "usually," "rarely," etc., as to render these a source of hindrance rather than help, while, until the species have been more fully collected, it is difficult to know what specific characters can really be trusted. I anticipate that many new species remain undiscovered at present, perhaps twice or even several times as many as have yet been described.

As Sharp has pointed out, the median lobe—which part he compares in several species—affords very slight characters for specific separation, even supposing these to be absolutely constant, and it must be remembered that in most cases the species he dissected were not closely allied forms but species widely separated by external structural characters. After an examination of the aedeagus of all the species which he examined and of a number of other forms, I am satisfied that the characters of the median lobe are of little value compared with external characters, but I think that more useful ones may possibly be found in other parts of the genitalia. The Hawaiian insects in the large genera of different Orders, examined by me, appear generally to either have extremely valuable genital characters, e. g., the bees of the genus, *Nesoprosopis*, the Delphacid leaf-hoppers, the Agrionine dragon-flies, etc., or to have these of so uniform an appearance, e. g., the wasps of the genus *Odynerus*, *Rhyncogonus*, *Plagithmysus*, and some other Coleoptera, as to be of little practical use. Where the characters of the genitalia are of little help and the species are also very variable and difficult as regards external structures, the climax of difficulty in the determination of species is reached. Possibly when all the existing species have been collected, *Rhyncogonus* will be found to be one of this class.

***Rhyncogonus segnis* sp. n.**

A large species, about the size of *blackburni* and *stygius*, less black than these, being rather of a dark brown or piceous color. Head in front strigose-punctate, the rostral portion much smoother and sparsely punctured; funicle of the antennae unusually long and slender, its third joint usually not less than three times as long as its greatest width, the first and third club joints subequal. Eyes not very strongly prominent, appar-

ently a little variable. Pronotum coarsely, densely, subrugosely punctured, the surface between the punctures shining, very thinly clothed with short, fine, flavescent setae, which at the sides become somewhat denser and densest at the hind angles, if not abraded. Elytra thinly and almost evenly clothed with short flavescent setae both above and on the deflexed sides, the apex not so strongly attenuate as is usual in *blackburni*. In the female the small intermediate ventral segments of the abdomen are more shining and, as well as the apical one, less densely clothed than in that species. The male, having been dissected, has the ventral segments much abraded and it is impossible to say whether the clothing differed from that of *blackburni*. Of the two female examples one is less wide than the other and has a depression at the base of the abdomen such as is usually found in the male sex.

This is the "*R. sp. nov. (?) near stygius*" of Sharp's paper (p. 80). It appears to me quite distinct from *stygius* and *blackburni* by the less prominent eyes and narrower rostrum—both characters noted by Sharp—and especially by the slender funicle of the antennae, the third joint being much longer and the fourth of about the same length as the third joint of the other two species. In some respects it perhaps more resembles *stygius*, but that species has the clothing of the pseudepipleura of the elytra more specialized, with one or more patches or spots formed by thicker or more scale-like appressed setae, while a well-marked band of similar clothing is conspicuous on the hind femora outwardly before the narrowed apex.

Hab. Oahu: Wahiawa, "from Freycinetia, Kuhns coll. Tunnel 33." Neither Koebele nor myself when collecting in that neighborhood met with this species, which was probably discovered by Kuhns when searching for land-shells. One male and two females were found. 24—VII—08, a different time of year from that when we visited the locality. Types in collection of W. M. Giffard.

**Rhyncogonus obsoletus sp. n.**

This name may be used for a form allied to *R. koebelei* and represented by the two male examples dissected by Dr. Sharp. The median lobe of the aedeagus seems to me practically similar to that of *koebelei*, but the great difference in sculpture in species of a genus rather uniform as a rule in this respect probably indicates a very long separation from that species or from the parent stock from which both may have been directly derived. Apart from the dull pronotum with the punctures almost obliterated, the underparts of the body are very different from those of *koebelei*. The basal abdominal segments except for microscopic surface sculpture are nearly smooth with remote and almost obliterated punctures,

the small intermediate segments much resemble the basal ones in this respect, while the apical segment appears to be considerably less hairy than in the allied species.

The specimens were labelled R. 6 and R. 20 by Dr. Sharp.

Hab. Oahu: Waimano in the mountains, 1908, without special date, but I presume collected on the same trip that produced *segnis* and *frcycinctiae* at other rather more distant points in the Koolau range. Types in collection of W. M. Giffard.

**Rhyncogonus mutatus sp. n.**

The two male specimens referred to *R. sordidus* with doubt by Dr. Sharp, which with their dissections are numbered R. 17 and R. 29, are I think, distinct from that species though closely allied to it and in most respects similar. The rostrum has very sparse and shallow punctures; the pronotum owing to the microscopic sculpture between the punctures is dull, clothed with sparse, short hairs, which at the sides become considerably denser and more conspicuous, but do not form very definite bands. In fresh specimens, at any rate in the female, the reddish yellow hairs of the elytra are conspicuous as in its allies, *sordidus*, *lanaiensis*, *lahainae*, etc., and tend to form longitudinal stripes. Though the hind femora have the clothing of the outer surface before the narrowed apex evidently denser than elsewhere, yet the band is poorly developed compared with the much denser and more conspicuous antecapital band of *sordidus*. The chief distinction from the latter, so far as I can judge from the dissected males, is to be found in the ventral abdominal segments, the last of which appears to be only moderately hairy, the two preceding hardly at all. These two and the second have the surface almost smooth, bearing only sparse, remote and feebly impressed punctures. In the female the apical segment is quite sparsely hairy, and the others bear only a few inconspicuous hairs.

Hab. Oahu: Moanalua, 2,000 feet, December, 1905 (Giffard). Two males and one female. Under *sordidus* I have a note that this species was formerly very abundant on Molokai and that apparently the same species was found by Mr. Giffard on Oahu. I have no doubt that I had at some time seen these specimens of *mutatus*, but without the opportunity to compare them with the allied species. Types in collection of W. M. Giffard.

**Rhyncogonus sordidus** Perkins

I noted the occurrence of remains of this species on Molokai when it was described by me from Lanai examples. In 1902, I again visited the spot where this beetle must formerly have existed in countless numbers and examined the fragments, but

found no living specimens either there or in neighboring localities more suitable for the beetle, judging by its habits on Lanai. It is clear that *sordidus* is a member of a group of closely allied species, this group including *lanaiensis*, a rather doubtful species, *lahainae*, *mutatus* and *alternatus*, and no doubt it will be increased by further discoveries. I think the last named certainly belongs to this group and has no near relationship with the Kauai *depressus* and *vittatus* as Van Dyke supposed, but is far removed from these in the Hawaiian series.

I have lately re-examined a pair of *R. sordidus* and noted some details not given in the original description, but which have since been found to be of importance. The pseudopleura of the elytra sometimes exhibit small areas of denser setae (usually towards the apex), forming slight maculations. The outer side of the femora bears a conspicuous band of dense hair towards the apex, the narrow apical part and all the basal part being much more sparsely clothed with finer hairs. The basal ventral segments of the abdomen in the male are copiously and coarsely punctured, the third is flat, closely and rugosely punctured, the fourth tilted, with rugosely, but more finely punctured surface, the fifth conspicuously hairy, while the two preceding are only sparsely so. In the female the third and fourth segments are strongly tilted, shining, rugose-punctate, with fine and not dense hairs, the fifth more densely clothed than these.

**Rhyncogonus freycinetiae** Perkins

A single male in Mr. Giffard's collection, dissected by Sharp (R. 18), captured in dead leaves, 25-VII-08, by Kuhns is, I have little doubt, the male of *freycinetiae*, described from a single female taken by myself in the same locality (Halemano, Oahu) in the debris which collects at the bases of the leaves of *Frey-cinetia*. At the time I was collecting land-shells, and only came across the beetle by chance. From this male it appears that the apical ventral segment is very hairy, the preceding one is also quite hairy but more densely at the sides, while the first of the two small intermediate segments bears for the most part very inconspicuous hair, except at the sides, its surface being copiously punctured, the punctures not very different from those immediately in front of it (i. e. at apex of second segment) though somewhat finer.

Sharp gives the measurement of this insect as scarcely 6 mm., but measured as were the species described by me I find the length (including the rostrum) more than 7 mm. A difference

of 2.5—3 mm. in length is common in individuals, of some species of the genus, but more than this is exceptional and one may presume that either the single male is much under the average size or the single female exceptionally large. One batch of *R. nitidus*, however, contained individuals differing by 5 mm. in length!

**Rhyncogonus koebelei** Perkins

Dr. Sharp has rather misunderstood my remarks (F. H. III, p. 653) on the distribution of this species, as I did not find it "plentiful in the Manoa Valley" but it occurred on the dividing ridge between Manoa and Palolo and in the latter valley and still further southeast. I did not find it at all in Pauoa or Nuuanu and suppose it is represented on the other side of the latter valley by *R. obsoletus* here described. My statement "common," of course, referred to *koebelei* as compared with many other species of the genus to which it belongs. I found it could be obtained in its special localities with certainty, if specially looked for, though I never myself found many specimens on any one occasion.

**Rhyncogonus oleae** Perkins

I submitted specimens of this species with others to Dr. Sharp at the time when he was working at Mr. Giffard's specimens, and on the label of a male he wrote "near *sordidus*," but did not dissect it. One, which I myself dissected, has the median lobe so like that of *R. mutatus* and *sordidus* that I doubt whether this character is likely to be of much help in separating closely allied species. The closely, coarsely and deeply punctured pronotum, generally having the surface between the punctures smooth and shining, as well as various other characters will easily separate *oleae*.

I have few specimens now of this species, which I found in fairly large numbers in several localities in the Koolau range, but in the original description considerable variability was indicated and it is just possible that some individuals may have belonged really to *R. mutatus*.

**Rhyncogonus saltus** Perkins

Described originally from a single and not very fresh female, I have now examined a small series of specimens captured by Mr. Swezey in the original locality. There is considerable variation in size and in details of structure. The pronotum in some examples is not evidently shining between the punctures, and the median line may be abbreviated. In very fresh examples the pronotum is less sparsely hairy than in the type, and the scutellum has a tuft of pale setae at the apex forming a pale spot. The clothing on the outer surface of the hind femora sometimes forms a more or less definite anteapical band. In the male the third ventral segment is closely or at least copiously punctured, but less strongly than the preceding, the tilted fourth segment has its surface closely punctured, but neither of these are densely hairy as is the apical segment. The pronotal sculpture in this small species is unusual and bears some resemblance to that of such Kauai species as *vittatus* and *kauaiensis*.

The median lobe of the aedeagus is rather stout and strongly curved, the narrowed apical part hardly perceptibly curved upwards as a whole, when viewed laterally, the tip itself not turned up.

The type is in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

**Rhyncogonus fuscus** Perkins

When describing the original specimen of *saltus*, I overlooked the above species from the same mountains. I have since specially visited the British Museum to examine the type, which is quite distinct from *saltus*, the funicle joints of the antennae being much longer. Its thorax is dull, with large and remote deeper punctures, between which are finer and shallower ones, the whole system being subrugose. The scutellum is hardly noticeable, scarcely penetrating the base of the elytra and is without clothing.

## CERAMBYCIDAE

**Plagithmysus forbesii** sp. n.

Hind femora with the thickened part long, narrow, almost parallel-sided as in the majority of species. Elytra with the pale sutural lines of pubescence each bifurcate in front to enclose a triangular area of dark color, different from the rest of the surface, and in part of these areas is a dense patch of dull orange-yellow hairs. Head mostly red; pronotum mostly black, ground color of elytra reddish brown; femora, except the pale bases, dull dark red, almost black in parts.

Face with a broad band of pale hair on either side of the median line, narrower behind the antennae, then divergent to form a slightly interrupted transverse band in front of the vertex; the space between the eye and mandible similarly clothed. Antennae rufotestaceous, the basal joint darker. Pronotum with the median crest well elevated and in parts rufescent, with a very definite whitish-yellow vitta on each side of this, the two vittae being together about as wide in the middle (where are small yellower hairs) as the space between them; on each side

below these vittae is a wider one of dense dull orange color (widest in the middle) and again beneath this a narrow pale vitta connected with the preceding by a narrow line both on the front and on the hind margin of the pronotum; pleura densely clothed almost throughout with orange hairs or tomentum; the abdominal segments at the sides with a dense pale band. The elytra on the basal part have a very rugose sculpture, on the dark triangular areas it is finer and excessively dense, outwardly to the pale pubescent lines the surface is comparatively smooth, with the punctures coarse and somewhat deep. On the basal side of each of the triangular dark areas is a large irregular patch of dull orange-yellow, and in front of this are small flecks of pubescence some white and some orange-yellow, while along the lateral margins there is a fine line of white hairs. The hind tibiae are clothed with dense, reddish golden bristly hairs, the tarsi with dense, almost white ones. Length about 14mm.

This beautiful species of which I have seen only one specimen, a female, is, I think, clearly allied to *P. simplicicollis* Sh. but is very distinct; some of the details I have described may of course not be constant in all specimens.

Hab. Kauai: in the Alakai Swamp, 7—VII—1917 (C. N. Forbes).

Type in collection of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

***Plagithmysus paludis* sp. n.**

Hind femora with the thickened part long, narrow, nearly parallel-sided as in the majority of species. Elytra with the pale sutural lines of pubescence each bifurcated in front and enclosing a dark triangular area, differing from the rest of the surface, in front of these the whole basal part is somewhat uniformly and sparsely clothed with very short, pale hairs.

Head and thorax of a dull dark brown color, nearly black; face with pale pubescent band on either side of median groove, between the antennae becoming a median band, which apparently becomes dilated towards the vertex (but perhaps abraded in the type) and with a dense spot in the sinus of the eye; antennae brown. Pronotal crest not at all strongly elevated and very wide, somewhat scabrous or with some small elevations in front and with two very distinct transverse raised lines behind the middle; in front it forms a process which extends in front of the thoracic margin and in this particular specimen is asymmetric. The pale ochraceous vittae on either side of the crest are narrow, but very definite and dense, and, at a space about equal to the distance between these, on each side of the thorax is another narrow vitta, apparently less dense and distinct, beneath which the sculpture is coarser and less excessively dense than that above it; mesopleura with a dense white spot; metapleura with a dense yellow one in front and a white one behind, the former continued across the metasternum. Elytra dark brown, the elongate triangular spots in the furcation of each of the pubescent lines darker than the general color, all the surface on the basal side of these is sparingly and nearly uniformly clothed with short pale hairs, continued

back along the lateral margin as a narrow line to the apex, and also as a line between the marginal one and the furcate sutural one for about half the length of the latter. The sculpture of the basal part is rugose-tuberculate, behind the furcation of the pubescent lines it is more rugose-punctuate. Abdominal segments at the sides with spots of dense white pubescence, forming a practically continuous line on each side. Legs dark dull red, the stalk of the femora much paler or testaceous, the hind tibiae clothed with fuscous, the tarsi with dense yellow or white hairs. These hairs have been wet and may be discolored on the right leg and are missing on the left leg which has been bitten off at the femora by some predaceous creature. Length about 18 mm.

Hab. Kauai: Alakai Swamp, July, 1917, a single specimen (C. N. Forbes). This sombre species except in the pattern of the elytra differs greatly from the others which resemble it in this respect, not only in color but also in many points of structure.

Type in collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

**Plagithmysus kohalae sp. n.**

Head dark obscure red, the pronotum darker almost black, the elytra with a large subsemicircular basal area and most of the down-turned sides fulvotestaceous, the rest of the surface dark brown or blackish; the pubescent lines along the suture ochraceous, very definite and distinct to the point where they diverge when they become confluent with a great area of similar pubescence which occupies the whole basal part of the elytra except the sides. Hind femora as in most species, the upper and lower sides of the thickened part subparallel for most of its length, the thin base yellow, the middle part red, the apex black. Pronotum with distinct and definite white vittae.

Head dark, dull red, the antennae less dark, the face not very densely clothed with pale pubescence. Pronotum almost black or pitchy; the crest seen from the side well elevated throughout, its upper outline rough, in dorsal aspect wider than one of the two distinct white vittae bordering it, and with a sharp, transverse, shining keel in front, and one still wider posteriorly, between which and behind the latter the surface is scabrous; the sublateral vittae are also quite definite and just beneath them the surface becomes smooth, but, owing to microscopic surface sculpture, not much shining; coxae pale, yellowish, the meso- and metasterna more yellowish brown; scutellum dark, clothed with dense white hairs; metepisterna sparsely clothed with very fine hairs, but at the apex the pubescence becomes coarser, dense and conspicuous. Elytra very densely punctured on all the basal part and along the sutural pubescent lines, but the parts exterior to these are polished and remotely punctured. Hind tibiae with dark, the tarsi with pale yellowish hair. Abdomen beneath very little punctured and sparsely hairy, apparently with a line of appressed white pubescence at the extreme sides, except on the last segment, but not very distinctly seen in this specimen. Length about 12 mm.

The single example is no doubt a female and is closely allied to *sulphurescens* Sh. and *giffardi* Perk., especially to the former, but is easily distinguished by the uniform clothing of pale pubescence that covers almost the whole upper surface of the basal part of the elytra in front of the similarly colored pubescent lines along the suture. It would be interesting to know whether this species and *sulphurescens* have the same dimorphism in the clothing of the hind tibiae, as is seen in *giffardi*.

Hab. Hawaii: Kohala Mountains, 3—IX—1919, on the upper Hamakua ditch trail (Swezey). Type in collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

**Plagithmysus longicollis** sp. n.

Red, with testaceous elytra and dark red thickened part of the femora; pronotum narrow, subelongate, not rounded at the sides, widely clothed in the middle for its whole length with white pubescence but with the elevations of the crest bare, the sides for a large part smooth and impunctate. Elytra with the sutural lines represented by flecks of white hairs, and with sparse small flecks or single white hairs on the basal part, but in general almost bare.

Face sparsely hairy, perhaps somewhat abraded, antennae wanting, except the basal joints of one side, the scape being almost black on its outer side, the following joints testaceous. Median crest of the pronotum narrow, almost cariniform in front, decreasing in height towards the posterior elevation, which is broader; when seen in profile the upper edge of the crest is denticulate from the asperites of the surface; the most elevated parts are free from the white pubescence, which forms a large area, and except on these elevations occupies all the middle of the pronotum; the sculpture on either side of the pubescent area consists of excessively dense punctures, becoming sparser below and still further below the surface is smooth and impunctate; scutellum margined with white hairs, and a dense white spot at the apex of the metepisterna above the hind coxae, and some white hairs at the extreme sides of the intermediate ventral abdominal segments, forming a line. Elytra shining, coarsely, deeply and rugosely punctured, the punctures becoming shallow and less definite, more rugose, towards the apex. Hind femora dull red above, almost black at the sides, the pale stalk of these and that of the intermediate femora considerably more than one third of the whole length; the tibiae with dark, the tarsi with dense white hairs. In this specimen the last visible abdominal segment is distinctly emarginate. Length, 11 mm.

Hab. Maui: Halehaku, June 24, 1920 (E. H. Bryan, Jr.); a single imperfect specimen, perhaps somewhat abraded and apparently a male. Type in collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

**Plagithmysus sharpianus sp. n.**

General color red, the stalk of the femora pale yellowish, the pronotal crest broad and greatly elevated, clothed with extremely short black hairs, so as to form a large oval, dark reddish-brown spot, contrasting greatly with the rest of the surface which is clothed all over with pale ochraceous appressed hairs, except for a small glabrous lateral line or spot in the male, the female not being known.

Face except the median line clothed all over with pale yellowish hair; antennae with moderate development of the black setae on the more basal joints. Pronotal pattern in dorsal aspect somewhat like that of *P. elegans* or some specimens of *C. microgaster*, but with the sides of the pronotum almost entirely covered with pale hairs, though the vittae bordering the median crest are more dense than the covering below them; meso- and metasterna and the pleura clothed with pale depressed hairs, with a denser and yellower spot at the apex of the latter quite evident. The elytra in front of the darker yellow pubescent lines are rather evenly clothed with pale yellowish hairs, the sculpture being a rough and dense, but not very coarse, puncturation; the pubescent lines are very definite, both the suture, the space between their divergent ends, and the surface along their outer margins being all more or less darkened. Though slightly less hairy than the basal part, the rest of the elytra is almost evenly pubescent and densely, rugosely punctured. The abdomen has a dense whitish band at the sides of the second, third and fourth segments, but the first has no trace of this. The hind tibiae are densely clothed with black, the tarsi with white hairs.

This species has the short basal stalk and the long nearly parallel-sided thicker part of the hind femora, as is usual in *Plagithmysus*. It is probably most nearly related to *P. kuhusi* of Oahu. Length, 11 mm.

Hab. Kauai: Kumuwela, August 16, 1925; a single male bred from a dead branch of *Pipturus* by Mr. O. H. Swezey and in perfect condition. I have named this species after the late Dr. D. Sharp, to whom Hawaiian entomology owes more than to any other man. Type in collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

**Plagithmysus molokaiensis sp. n.**

Hind femora of the same form as in *Callithmysus*, dilating gradually to near the apex from the pale basal stalk, but much less robust; the tibiae are much less densely clothed than those of *C. koebelei*. General color reddish, the pronotum often more or less infuscated and the elytra more yellowish brown, their pubescent lines distinct dull yellowish and divergent in front of the middle, bordered within the angle formed by their divergence and often also along their outer margin with black, densely and rugosely punctured over practically their whole surface.

Face with moderately dense pubescence on either side of the bare middle line, and with a dense spot in the sinus of the eye; the antennae red and only moderately bristly. Pronotum not at all wide, the sides not or hardly rounded, the median crest wide, scabrous, the sublateral

ridges on either side of it entire and curved, so that the middle of the pronotum between these forms a subovate area; between the median crest and sublateral ridges there is usually a more or less distinct pale pubescent vitta, but when this is entirely absent the pronotal pattern resembles that of *C. koebelei*, since the sides exterior to the sublateral ridges are clothed with pale subflavescens pubescence and bordering these have a very dense puncturation; scutellum usually with dense pubescence round the margin, the metepisterna with a dense apical spot. The flavescents lines of the elytra are much as in *kuhnsi* and *sharpianus*, but paler, and the furcation less wide, while the sculpture is like that of these species; on the basal part as far back as the basal extremities of the pubescent lines there is a general clothing of moderately dense, pale hairs, but the sides from behind the humeral angles are bare or nearly so; there is no special development of hair on the femora and that on the hind tibiae is neither specially long nor dense, much less so than in *Callithmysus* proper, or in fact than in *P. sharpianus* or *kuhnsi*. The ventral segments of the abdomen are very sparsely and obscurely punctured, the intermediate ones bear a dense lateral line or patch of pubescence. Length 9-12 mm., including tips of wings 2-3 mm. more.

Hab. Molokai: Kamiloloa, 3,200 feet, larvae in dead *Pipturus*, 20-XII-25. I have examined 8 beetles bred from these larvae by Mr. Swezey. Type in collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

**Plagithmysus muiri** sp. n.

Head, pronotum and elytra black, the latter with a large, roundish, fulvotestaceous basal spot on either side of the scutellum, and a definite stripe of the same color towards the lateral margins along the whole length of these, these stripes connected at the base with the basal spots. Pronotum in dorsal aspect with the sides diverging towards the base for about two-thirds of their length, where they are armed with a large triangular projection, and thence narrowed to the base. Hind tibiae for the most part densely clothed with black hairs, but at the base with conspicuous white ones like those of the tarsi.

Black, the antennae and legs red and more or less of the underparts of the body, though the latter is generally for the most part infuscated. Face with white or whitish hairs, a band of yellow ones on either side of the median line beneath the antennae, a yellow spot in the sinus of the eyes and another behind these on either side of the vertex. Pronotum with the median crest forming a greatly raised prominence in front and behind, between which it is not or hardly evident; exterior to the posterior prominence and on the same line transversely there is on either side a strong blunt prominence representing the posterior end of the sublateral ridges, which are otherwise obsolete, or very little developed; still more outwardly on either side are the other two large triangular prominences, which have been mentioned above as forming part of the lateral outline when the pronotum is viewed from above. The vittae on either side of the median crest are distinct and formed of yellow hairs in some specimens, but in others may be only indicated by some yellow or orange hairs at the posterior end of the pronotum, or yellow hairs may be entirely absent, the parts adjoining the crest being clothed with

whitish pubescence which is not dense enough to form definite vittae; sometimes sublateral vittae are also quite evident being formed of orange-colored hairs, but these also may be absent or hardly at all developed; scutellum narrowly bordered with pale hairs, and in front of this on either side of the stridulating area there is a dense yellow spot, as also on the mesopleura and at the posterior end of the metapleura, as well as at the extreme sides of the ventral abdominal segments, where a complete line is formed on either side so far back as the last exposed segment, which itself is without this marking. The color of the elytra has been described above; the usual pubescent lines are distinct and vary in color from pale ochreous to a brighter yellow, their point of divergence is well in front of the middle of the length of the elytra; along the whole length, within the lateral margins of these, there is a line of yellow pubescence, and this is connected basally with the similar hairs which form a broadish band around the basal fulvotestaceous bare spots. Apart from these pubescent markings the surface is practically bare except for a narrow extension of the yellow lines forward along the suture from the point where they diverge and is very densely and rugosely punctured all over. The hind femora are in form like those of many others of the genus, very long, and less incrassated than in many of the species so characteristic of Oahu (e. g. *pulverulentus*, *solitarius*, etc.) the hind tibiae very densely and conspicuously hairy, as also are the tarsi. Length (including exposed part of wings), 13-17 mm.

One of the most interesting and remarkable of the endemic Longicorns, this species will probably at some future time be considered generically or subgenerically distinct. The pronotal structure is very abnormal and in some respects recalls features exhibited only by *\*Nesithmysus*, while the hind tibiae remind one of characters seen in the Oahuan *Callithmysus koebelei* and *P. kuhnsi*.

I have named this extraordinary species after Mr. F. Muir, whose careful study of the endemic Fulgoroidea is of the greatest interest to all those concerned with the problems presented by the Hawaiian fauna.

Hab. Oahu: Waianae Mountains; the larvae were discovered by Mr. Swezey and Dr. Williams feeding in and beneath the bark of an almost dead tree of *Sideroxylon* at the base of Kaala (2,000 feet) on November 11, 1926, and the five examples sent issued December 15-24. Type in collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

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\* Mr. Swezey had remarked on this character in his letter which accompanied the insect.

**Plagithmysus varians** Sharp.

In his original description (Ent. Mo. Mag. 1896, p. 245) Dr. Sharp described three varieties of this species, the third being distinguished by the presence of a black area in the furcation of the white pubescent lines of the elytra. Subsequently (Fauna Haw. II, p. 100, 1900) this variety was referred to the newly described *lamarckianus*. No special remark was made on the color of the antennae of the variety of *varians*, which are described as "black" in *varians* and red in *lamarckianus*. It is evident that there were very few of this third variety of *varians* in the original series, but, later, when enumerating the specimens of *lamarckianus* (sent with these) thirty-three of the latter are mentioned. I think some confusion must have arisen in the matter and that the variety of *varians* in question, which I had placed with the rest of a large series, was truly that species and not *lamarckianus*. After the publication of his paper in Ent. Mo. Mag., Sharp wrote to me that the box, in which the series of specimens which I had separated as being attached to urticaceous trees, had been overlooked. Consequently *lamarckianus* was described later than the other species that were obtained at the same time. Whether the original specimens of the *varians* var. were distributed as *lamarckianus* I do not know.

I have gone into these details because amongst some *Plagithmysus* sent for my inspection by Mr. W. M. Giffard there is a specimen collected by him at Kilauea—presumably on Koa, as otherwise the tree would have been noted—and another small and imperfect one from "Kulani Hill, Olaa, 5,000 feet, on ?(Mackenzie)" which could well be referred to this rare variety.

**Plagithmysus newelli** Sharp

A single specimen of the female, somewhat immature, the hind tibiae not yet fully straightened out, agreeing well with the original description of this species, has been sent for inspection by Mr. Giffard. It was captured in July, 1913, but unfortunately there is still no record of the tree to which it is attached. The original specimen a straggler, obtained in Wailuku, had, I suppose, been accidentally carried down from neighboring Iao Valley; but the locality of Mr. Giffard's specimen, which was from the Awahi forest on Haleakala at 4,000 ft., renders this unlikely.

**Callithmysus** Sharp

As new species of the native Longicorns become known the limits of the three genera of Plagithmysini recognized by Dr. Sharp become more and more difficult to define. At present I consider it advisable to restrict the above named genus to *C. microgaster* and *C. koebelei*, which remain, in the combined character of the form of the hind legs and their clothing, entirely distinct from any species in the allied genera. These two species are confined to Oahu and it is evident that other Plagithmysi found on this island tend more or less to approach *Callithmysus* and differ considerably from most of the species, which one finds on the other islands. *P. cristatus*, referred finally to *Callithmysus* by Sharp does strongly approach that genus, but it is certainly somewhat closely allied to *pulverulentus* (the type of *Plagithmysus*) and in a less degree to other species. A few Maui species also show a tendency towards the structure of *Callithmysus*, or at any rate to that of Oahuan *Plagithmysus*. The recent discovery of *P. molokaiensis* described above presents us with a species having the hind femora shaped as in *Callithmysus*, though less robustly formed, but entirely lacking the remarkable vestiture. At present I prefer to place these dubious forms in the sufficiently heterogenous assemblage of species called *Plagithmysus* and to leave *Callithmysus* as a really definite genus on the characters I have mentioned.

**Paraclytarlus** subgen. n.

Under this name it is convenient to separate certain species which agree neither with *Plagithmysus*, *Neoclytarlus*, nor *Callithmysus* in characters. At present these can be considered as a subgenus of either of the two former or even of the latter, but will probably themselves be considered a good genus when a total revision of the Plagithmysini becomes desirable. At present, seeing how the addition of new species has rendered the definitions of the three above-named genera unsatisfactory, it is advisable to await a nearer completion of the collection of the whole series of Hawaiian forms that must exist before a new monograph is attempted.

The species I assign to *Paraclytarlus* are rather small but heavy-looking members of the tribe, their color being wholly or for the most part red or rufotestaceous, the club of the hind femora strongly

elongated, but quite unlike the oblong or subparallel-sided one of most *Plagithmysus* and in fact resembling that of some of the species referred to *Clytarlus* by Sharp. The hind tibiae have only short or inconspicuous clothing, but the tarsi are copiously clothed with hairs in the same way as *Plagithmysus* or almost so. The thickened part of the hind femora is clothed with short, hardly noticeable hairs, without any dense accumulation of appressed pubescence or any special pattern or adornment. The abdomen is without conspicuous dense lines or spots of hair beneath at the sides and, if I am correct as to the sex, is well-developed in the male, with the base at most a little sunk below the metasternum, when the insect is viewed with the venter up. The pronotum in the known species is short and appears practically bare, though under a very strong lens it may be seen that excessively short hairs are present, or there may be a few very slender long ones, but there is no trace of vittae or ornamental clothing.

*P. timberlakei* may be considered the type of the subgenus, and *C. abnormis* Sh. is probably very closely allied to this, while *P. pipturicola* can be placed with these and possibly also *C. lati-collis* Sh. *C. annectens* Sh. is perhaps nearer *Plagithmysus* s. s. All the species are described on single specimens; *abnormis*, however, through some mischance, as I met with several specimens in the one known locality and I do not know what became of the others.

**Paracytarlus timberlakei sp. n.**

A red species, with the antennae for the most part, the basal part of the femora, the tibiae and tarsi paler, or testaceous; elytra with a distinct line of white pubescence on each side of the suture on about the apical two-thirds of their length and a patch of white hairs at the base between shoulders and the scutellum, the latter also conspicuously covered with depressed white hairs.

Pronotum short, dull, with very dense sculpture of fine rugulose puncturation, and with extremely short hardly noticeable hairs; viewed in profile, the crest is represented by a rather strong, conical elevation in front and one of about equal height behind, but this is more rounded above, though somewhat pointed anteriorly. The part between the elevations is free from transverse raised lines or asperities, while there are two feeble transverse lines on the posterior prominence. The sublateral prominences or ridges are feebly developed and beneath these the sides of the prothorax have about the same sculpture as above. There is a dense spot of white pubescence at the apex of the metepisterna, conspicuous to the naked eye, but otherwise this part is inconspicuously clothed. The elytra are densely but not coarsely punctured, and on the apical part more finely than in front of the basal extremity of the white sutural lines. Of the hind femora the thin base thickens gradually towards the club so that there is no definite division between them, but the latter may be considered as longer than the stalk.

Length to tip of elytra about 11 mm.

The single specimen of *P. timberlakei* bears a label "Neoclytarlus n. sp." written by Mr. Timberlake, who collected it, and recognized it as new. I have named the species after him. His extremely valuable work on the Hawaiian Hymenoptera, and particularly on the Chalcidoidea, has greatly advanced our knowledge of this section of the fauna. In Sharp's arrangement the species would naturally have been placed next to *Neoclytarlus (Clytarlus) abnormis*.

Hab. Oahu: Mt. Olympus; a single specimen on Ohia lehua in 1916 (Timberlake). Type in collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

**Paraclytarlus pipturicola** sp. n.

Red, the elytra more yellowish brown, the apical part of the femora dull dark red, almost black; antennae, tibiae, base of femora and the tarsi testaceous; abdomen dark brown beneath, blacker basally. The elytra have traces of pubescent hairs along the suture from the apex to about the middle, but these lines are indicated by sparse hairs in the unique specimen and are very indistinct, possibly more or less abraded. At the base there is a short but distinct patch of pale hairs on either side towards the shoulders.

The pronotum is short, and under a strong lens appears quite bare except for a few very slender long setae; seen from the side, the anterior prominence, representing the median crest, has its front side more straightly erect than in the preceding species, but the posterior prominence is much less strongly raised and not at all conical; in dorsal aspect the transverse raised lines or asperities of the surface are not very distinct, but though chiefly developed on the anterior and posterior median elevations yet the part between is not altogether devoid of these asperities; the general sculpture of the whole pronotal surface is a very dense rugulose puncturation. The scutellum is densely punctured, but in the unique specimen there is no noticeable pubescence. The elytra are very densely, rugulose punctured all over, more finely on the apical parts than basally. The hind femora have a very long club developing gradually from the slender base, much as in some *Callithmysus* but with the outline less sinuate; hind tibiae with short and comparatively inconspicuous hairs, the tarsi well clothed with white ones. The metepisterna appear to be regularly clothed with short pale hairs not dense enough to conceal the surface and have no spot or area of dense clothing.

The single specimen is probably a male and bears a written label "*Callithmysus* n. sp. (?)". The hind femora bear considerable resemblance to those of that genus, but the inconspicuously clothed tibiae as well as other characters are foreign to it, while the species is equally discordant if placed in *Neoclytarlus* or *Plagithmysus*. Length about 12 mm.

Hab. Maui: Kailua, June 14, 1920, on *Pipturus* (E. H. Bryan, Jr.). Type in collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

**Paraclytarlus podagricus sp. n.**

General color reddish as in the allied species, the elytra with an evident but not very definite line of pale flavescent pubescence on either side of the suture, these lines being somewhat expanded anteriorly to form a more or less evident patch near the middle of the wing cases, and then a little further produced towards their base; midway between this basal dilation of the pubescent lines and the lateral margin opposite, a few similar hairs form a short line or marking, probably easily denuded, and very likely to be variable in size and not always present. Hind femora very strongly clavate, the thin stalks subparallel-sided for about one-third of the whole length, then gradually dilating into a very wide club.

Head blackish red, darker than the pronotum, sparsely hairy; pronotum very densely punctured, appearing glabrous except for a few extremely fine, long setae in dorsal aspect, but seen in profile under a strong lens a clothing of very short, erect hairs is evident; in this view the median crest appears as a triangular elevation in front, but is very little raised posteriorly, the posterior elevation in dorsal aspect being wider than the anterior one and marked in front by a curved raised line, but other such lines are not or hardly to be seen; the sublateral ridges are not much developed, forming in some aspects a pair of rounded tubercles on either side; scutellum dark, with hardly visible pubescence; the metasternum is thinly pubescent, the metepisterna with a dense patch at the apex. Elytra densely, subrugosely punctured, apically the punctures are less dense, finer and feebler than on the basal parts; apart from microscopic hairs the surface appears glabrous under an ordinary lens, except for the pubescent pattern above described, and a scanty pubescence just within the shoulders. Abdomen beneath shining, sparsely and feebly punctured, without any hairs or spots of dense pubescence at the sides. The hairs of the hind tibiae are neither dense nor long, but the tarsi are well clothed, with much more conspicuous white ones. Length about 10 mm.

Hab. Hawaii: Kohala Mts., 2-IX-1919, on the upper Hamakua ditch trail (Swezey). One specimen, which I believe to be a male. Type in collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

**Neoclytarlus pulchrior sp. n.**

Of this species I have seen only a single female. Head and thorax and the underparts of the body black; elytra and the dark parts of the femora blackish brown, the former paler in parts, especially at the base, the latter pale yellowish on the basal part, the antennae dark brown. One of the larger species of the genus, the pronotum on each side of the middle with a moderately well defined pale vitta, these being connected with less dense white hairs in front and behind. Elytra with a great deal of depressed, rather coarse, white hair, and with ill-defined bare spots, so that the pubescence is broken up into irregular flecks and some larger ones. Hind femora with elongate gradual club; the abdomen beneath without dense lateral hair spots.

Face not at all densely hairy, except for the spot in the sinus of the eye. Pronotum in the middle between the vittae, as seen in profile, very little raised either in front or behind above the part that lies between; in surface view it is traversed in the middle by a number of transverse carinae, most of those in front being broken or irregular, while between these and the posterior carinae there is a non-scabrous and hairless interval. There is a feeble development of another pair of vittae, external to those already mentioned, and almost obsolete in front; the metepisterna are sparsely hairy, except for a dense white spot at the apex. Elytra somewhat shining; to the naked eye there appears on each side behind the middle a bare dark spot; the sculpture is rugose with very dense punctures, which apically are less impressed and definite but cause rugosity of the surface. The dark club of the hind femora on its outer surface is only densely hairy at the apex and comparatively sparsely so towards the base, differing in this respect from *N. pennatus* and various other species. Length 10 mm.

There was no locality label\* to this specimen, but only a number. Type in collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

***Neoclytarlus fugitivus* sp. n.**

The *facies* of this medium-sized and rather robust species is much like that of *Paracytarlus*, but the tarsi are less conspicuously clothed, and the hairs are subfuscous, not white.

Rufescent, the antennae, elytra, tibiae and tarsi, paler testaceous, the club of the hind femora long and gradual. Pronotum broad, not or hardly pubescent above, without vittae, the crest not specially raised above the general convexity of the surface, but marked by transverse raised lines and scabrous points between these. Elytra densely, deeply, coarsely, subrugosely punctate, across the middle with quite conspicuous flecks of pale pubescence, but with comparatively little pubescence either behind or in front of this area.

Pronotum dull, covered with dense but not deep punctures, so that the surface between them is so reduced as to appear reticulated; the crest with a well-developed transverse carina in front and another towards the posterior end, between which and behind the latter are other small or incomplete elevations. The thorax beneath is nearly black and fairly well clothed with pale hairs, which are evenly distributed over the metapleura; the scutellum has pale hairs round the margin. Elytra with the surface shining between the coarse punctures, the pubescence of the middle area placed more or less in depressions of the surface and with numerous roundish impressions towards the apex, but these do not bear flecks of pubescence. Abdomen with pale hairs beneath which become more dense towards the sides, but not so much as to form a distinct pattern of lines or spots. The club of the hind femora is gradual and longer than the thin basal stalk.

The single example I have examined is probably a female, and it is possible that it may be the other sex of *C. laticollis* Sh.

\* This specimen was found unlabelled among some miscellaneous specimens, and there was no way of determining who collected it or where, but as it was a fine specimen, was included with the others sent to Dr. Perkins for study. [Editor.]

Hab. Maui: Haleakala, 4,500 feet, Jan. 14, 1926; one specimen captured along the Kula pipe line (Swezey). Type in collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

**Neoclytarlus smilacis sp. n.**

A narrow rufescent species, the tibiae and tarsi and the antennae (at least basally) paler or testaceous, the elytra also tending to an obscure yellowish brown color. Hind femora widening very gradually at no great distance from the base, so that the club is very indefinite and the more so as the basal part of the femur is not of the usual pallid tint, but red. Pronotum widened at the middle, where the lateral outline, in dorsal aspect, is subangulated. Elytra coarsely, rugosely punctured, with some pale pubescence along the suture on more or less of the posterior half of their length and much more conspicuous and extensive in the female than in the male.

I have seen only a pair of bred specimens of this insect and these differ in the pronotal clothing, the male having a considerable and noticeable pubescence of a yellowish color on either side of the median crest, the female on these parts being practically glabrous, while, as noted above, it has much more elytral pubescence than the male. The posterior femora are of similar general form in both sexes (somewhat like those of *Callithmysus*) but considerably thicker in the male. The abdomen beneath is very shining and for the most part nearly glabrous, but at the sides in the female the intermediate segments have a line of short appressed, pale hairs, though these are hardly conspicuous enough to form a definite marking. Seen in profile, the pronotal crest is angulate in front and broadly rounded behind, concave between and scabrous, no doubt to a variable extent. The scutellum is black, without a pubescent marking or margin, and the metapleura bear only very short and inconspicuous hairs.

This species is very similar to *N. indecens* of which a single example was collected by Mr. H. T. Osborn in the Waianae mountains while it was subsequently bred from stems of *Smilax*, by Mr. Swezey. The material from Oahu was in poor condition, and although the food plant is the same, I do not think the above described species from Maui is the same. They do not belong to the genus *Neoclytarlus* in its typical form.

Hab. Maui: Waikamoi, 4,500 feet; larvae collected in *Smilax* stems, January 14, yielded two beetles\* on February 20, 1926 (Swezey). Type in collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

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\*Subsequently, 5 more beetles were reared by Mr. Swezey from *Smilax* from that region.—[Editor.]

***Neoclytarlus fragilis* (Sharp)**

The original specimens collected by Blackburn were found near the head of Palolo Valley, where I have since taken the species, and it has occurred several times in the Waianae range. I find it difficult to believe that the form described by Sharp as *N. ultimus* can be really distinct, since both are attached to *Acacia koa* and certainly their range overlaps. *N. ultimus* in the larval state was found by Koebele and myself in the mountains about Tantalus and Pauoa in great numbers, so that it appeared to rank almost as an injurious insect. It also occurred in the Koolau range on the other side of Nuuanu. Apart from this consideration, I find that in the allied *N. obscurus* of Kauai, amongst the original specimens described, are individuals of the male differing in the abruptness and length of club in the same way that *fragilis* and *ultimus* are said to differ, and very similar variation occurs in other allied species, e. g. *N. nodifer* and *N. mediocris*. It appears to me that the difference in such cases is due to the fact that some males in the form of the hind femora more or less approach that which is normal to the females, and this is also often the case with many males in *Plagithmysus*. Specimens of the *ultimus* form, bred by Koebele, sometimes bear the name *fragilis* since they were so determined for him by myself and I also distributed similar specimens in various directions under this name, before *ultimus* was described. Such specimens are extant in a set of this beetle forwarded to me for examination by my friend, Mr. W. M. Giffard.

***Nesithmysus swezeyi* sp. n.**

Head black, pronotum red with black markings, elytra testaceous; antennae and legs also rufescent, the femora with black tips; pronotum subglobose, very wide, the sides strongly rounded, wider across the middle than long, extremely densely, finely, rugulose-punctate all over, except on parts of the dark colored elevations, glabrous to the naked eye. Elytra cuneate, short, about 2½ times as long as their basal width.

Face shining, irregularly punctured, sparsely clothed with pale yellowish hairs, the median impressed line distinct, starting from the base of the clypeal region, and continued between and behind the antennae at the bottom of the frontal sulcature; above the antennae the head is shining and strongly punctured, some of the punctures being much finer than others. Pronotum with the median crest represented by a blunt prominence in front, and a slightly raised, declivous, black-colored area behind, which like the dark part of the anterior prominence is coarsely punctate and shining; these prominences are connected by a very narrow ill-defined smoother line, noticeable amongst the dense and even punctura-

tion on either side of it; the sublateral crests are represented each by a black oblique ridge behind and a slightly raised line—on one side represented only by two small tubercles—in front; between the posterior ridge and the small anterior raised line there is a dark-colored mark and the surface is vaguely depressed, while the dark color extends backwards along a faint groove, so as to form a furcation where it diverges from the black posterior ridge; on the middle of the sides of the pronotum there is a small black shining tubercle, which in dorsal aspect can be seen to slightly interrupt the curve of the lateral outline and corresponds with the strongly prominent lateral angle of *N. forbesii* and the less developed one of *N. haasii*. To the naked eye the surface is glabrous, but there are some sparse and extremely fine hairs, visible along the sides in dorsal aspect with a lens, and others much shorter and more numerous. The mesosternum is black, the metasternum mostly yellowish-brown, the mesepisterna and metepisterna posteriorly have each a dense spot of appressed yellow hairs; the latter in front of this spot have only rather thin pubescence, the puncturation not being hidden. On the margin of the hind and middle coxae there is an incomplete ring or curved line of similar dense hair. The scutellum is densely clothed so as to form a yellow spot. Hind femora short, strongly clavate, increasing in width from rather near the base, shining, feebly and indefinitely punctured, sparsely clothed with short, fine hairs, the tibiae and tarsi with sparse fine hairs, the surface of the latter shining, not concealed by the clothing. Elytra shining, rugulose and copiously, but irregularly, punctured, so that the smooth spaces between the punctures are unequal, towards the apex the sculpture is less definite. The clothing is yellow and irregularly distributed, chiefly and rather broadly along the suture from near the apex to beyond the middle, where it widens outwardly towards the sides and thence is continued forward to the bare humeral prominences; along the lateral margins of the elytra, as well as on a considerable area at their base and apex, the surface is either bare or has only sparse scattered hairs. Abdomen beneath shining, with very sparse piliferous punctures, and with a spot of yellow hair on each side of the abdominal segments apically, except on the last exposed one, which is clothed with dark hairs apically, and slightly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra 18 mm., width of pronotum and of base of elytra approximately 5 mm. In the specimen examined the wings extend some way behind the tips of the elytra, which are very narrowly rounded or almost pointed, and not tightly closed along the suture. It is not clear to me how far the wings can be concealed beneath the wing-cases, when the insect is alive and at rest.

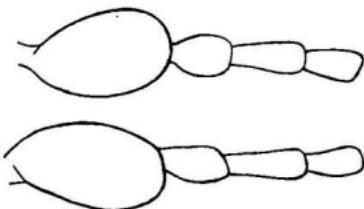
The species of *Nesithmysus* are all very distinct and different from one another so that some of the generic characters taken from the type species do not apply to more recently discovered species. As the species have a facies of their own and are easily recognized it does not seem worth while at present to remodel the generic characters, while, no doubt, other new species remain to be discovered. *N. sweeneyi* is one of the most remarkable of Hawaiian insects.

Hab. Maui: Kula pipe line trail about 3 miles east from Olinda; a single specimen of doubtful sex bred from wood of *Pelea* by Mr. O. H. Swezey. The larva was found February 10, 1927, and the adult emerged on March 5.\* Type in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

*Proterhinus miricornis* sp. n.

Male; reddish-black or pitchy, but practically black in parts, the base of the femora, first and second joints of the antennae and the bases of the following, red, the tibiae and tarsal lobes also rufescant.

Head sparsely clothed with pale golden decumbent setae, dull, distinctly but not densely punctured, the front with a very distinct median impressed line, the rostral (or *prae-antennal*) portion very short. Antennae slender, about as long as the elytra, the scape long and large, ovate, dilating abruptly from the short, narrow, articulating pedicel, and as long as the two following joints together; second and fourth not differing much in length (but the former is stouter) and considerably shorter than the third; all the joints are elongate and the three-jointed club is slender and not at all abrupt, since, although its basal joint is considerably longer than the one preceding it, the latter is not very greatly narrower at its apex than the former. Pronotum strongly narrowed and constricted in front, sparsely clothed with depressed setae, except towards the sides, where they are dense enough to form evident, longitudinal, pale vittae; the surface roughly punctured and without evident rounded impressions,



*Proterhinus miricornis*. First four antennal joints of right and left sides, seen in rather different positions.

though there is a trace of one on either side of the disc, appearing as a pair of dark spots in certain aspects. The femora are very robust, sparsely clothed with both appressed and erect pale setae, the tibiae with short erect white ones; the front tarsal lobes of moderate size, but very much larger than those of the middle pair of legs. Elytra with the humeral angles subrectangular, not acute nor produced; the pale appressed setae are mainly placed on the paler (redder) portions so as to form a maculate pattern, erect setae are inconspicuous, being very short and

\* A second beetle of this species issued from the same material on April 1st, but it did not happen to get sent to Dr. Perkins for use in the above description. From other pieces of *Pelea* wood and branches brought in from the same place, 4 specimens of *Nesithmysus forbesii* Perkins emerged from March 21 to April 6. On June 18, a fine specimen of this species was obtained from its pupal cell in a *Pelea* tree at the same place as above. (O. H. Swezey.)

sparse and white in color. The basal abdominal segment beneath is convex across the middle so as to appear impressed on its apical portion, in the middle of which the punctures are fine and indefinite, the apical segment has a very conspicuous and moderately deep, round fovea. Length about 2.5 mm.

This species has no resemblance to any other on Kauai; in the form of the antennae it bears some resemblance to such species as *podagricus* of Oahu, but these organs in the latter are conspicuously hairy, while in this species they appear to be very inconspicuously or sparsely so, apart from the differences in the joints themselves. The pronotum in *podagricus* has conspicuous impressions, the basal angles of the elytra are produced and its other differences are so great that it is doubtful whether the two can be really allied.

Hab. Kauai: Kumuwela, 1-VIII-25; a single male on *Campylotheca* (O. H. Swezey). Type in the collection of the Bishop Museum.

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Note.—The descriptions of *Plagithmysus muiri*, *Nesithmysus sweseyi*, and *Proterhinus miricornis* are from material sent to Dr. Perkins at a later time, and, as they were received before going to press, have been incorporated here. [Editor.]